

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

**Department of Game and
Inland Fisheries**

OF

VIRGINIA

Ending June 30, 1917

RICHMOND:

DAVIS BOTTOM, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,

1917.

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REPORT

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 29, 1917.*

To His Excellency, HENRY C. STUART, Governor of Virginia:

In compliance with Section 9 of an act to create a State Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, approved March 11, 1916, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the official proceedings of the department for the period commencing with its organization on the 17th day of June, 1916, and ending on the 30th day of July, 1917.

The act creating this department provided, "That a State Department of Game and Inland Fisheries is hereby created and established, which shall be in charge of and presided over by the Commissioner of Fisheries, who shall ex-officio be known as the Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries of the State of Virginia."

On the 17th day of June, 1916, when the said act became law, the office of the department was opened in the cloak room of the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, and the work of organizing the department was begun. With the approval of Your Excellency, Mr. M. D. Hart was appointed chief clerk and Miss Helen E. Berry, assistant clerk and stenographer for the department. Other clerks were employed as they were needed.

The Commissioner visited the departments of game of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and studied their methods and the work being done by them, and to them he is indebted for much valuable information and advice. He is also indebted to the officials of the United States Biological Survey, and to the officials of American Game Protective and Propogating Association for their interest, advice and valuable assistance.

Books in which to keep the records of the department were at once prepared. Licenses and application blanks for hunters were ordered and sent out to the county and corporation clerks as fast as they were received from the printers.

As the act creating this department appropriated no money for its support, and provided that all its expenses should be paid out of the receipts from hunting licenses, it was necessary for the Commissioner and Your Excellency to advance the funds necessary for expenses for several months and until the receipts from hunting licenses became available.

The work of appointing wardens for every county and city in the State was taken up as fast as the boards of supervisors of the different counties and the councils of the different cities furnished lists of ten suitable persons from which the law required the Commissioner to select the wardens. As it was unknown at that time what revenue would be derived from the sale of hunting licenses, no assurances could be given the wardens as to what salary they would be paid or for how many months they would be employed.

As fast as the wardens were employed, they were furnished with badges, copies of the game laws, application blanks for hunters' licenses, notices to hunters to be posted in their counties, and they were advised to travel over their territories as much as possible, distributing application blanks and copies of the game laws. They were instructed to use every effort to familiarize the people with the requirements of the law and to try to convince them of the benefits to be derived from it, so as to secure their good will and co-operation in its enforcement. They were directed at all times to be on the lookout for violations of the law, and to promptly prosecute all violations.

They were especially requested to get as many good citizens as they could, who were interested in the preservation of game and fish, to accept appointments as special game wardens.

These special wardens serve without pay except the fees taxed to them in the case of convictions, unless they are especially directed by the department to do certain work, in which event they receive \$3.00 per day and traveling expenses. They are not expected to devote their time to the work, but to report or prosecute such violations of the law as come under their notice. Many of our best citizens have accepted these appointments and have done most valuable work in their respective neighborhoods in preventing violations of the laws. The fact that such men are known to be special wardens has a deterring effect upon violators of the law in their neighborhoods, and we find in counties where a number of special wardens have qualified, the game laws have been observed almost to the letter.

REVENUE.

I am glad to be able to report the first year's total receipts from the hunting licenses under the game law to be \$92,971.00, far more than the most optimistic advocates of the law anticipated. Of this amount, \$55,077.00 was received for county hunters' licenses at \$1.00 each; \$29,679.00 for State hunters' licenses at \$3.00 each; \$7,960.00 for non-resident hunters' licenses at \$10.00 each; \$60.00 for aliens hunters' licenses at \$20.00 each, and \$195.00 for non-residents' fishing licenses at \$5.00 each. From these totals 5 per cent was deducted by the clerks for issuing the licenses.

A detailed statement showing the number and kind of licenses sold in each county and city is given as appendix A to this report.

A statement showing the total receipts and the disbursements of the department is given as appendix B to this report. From this statement it appears that there was a balance to the credit of the game fund on the 1st day of July, 1917, or \$20,595.65.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The revenue thus derived has enabled the department to keep the regular game wardens constantly employed during the months when their services were most needed and to pay them during those months the maximum amount allowed by law. During what may be termed the off season, the wardens were paid but \$10.00 per month and were required to keep but a general supervision over their territories to see that no violations of the

laws occurred. A few wardens were employed as specials during this off season to travel over several counties to see that the laws were being observed and to look especially after violations of the fishing laws.

The fines imposed for violations of the game laws, of which we have a report, amount to \$4,223.00. A statement of these fines by counties and cities is given as appendix C to this report. We understand that many of these fines were not reported to us.

We have had occasion to call upon the Attorney General very often for opinions as to the proper construction of various provisions of the game law, and present the same as appendix D to this report.

RESULT OF THE LAW'S OPERATION.

We believe the general result of the operation of this law so far should be very gratifying to all who are interested in protecting and increasing our supply of birds and game. The immediate result of the license law and the law requiring written permission to hunt on posted land, was to eliminate as hunters a very undesirable class of persons who had previously hunted almost continuously, both in and out of season. As a result of the activity of the wardens, illegal hunting has been reduced to a minimum and hunting out of season is almost unknown except in a very few locations. The benefits accruing from these results is now manifest in a marked increase in game in every section of the State. Reports have been received from nearly every county to the effect that they now have more game than for many years, the estimated increase being from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. over the past several years.

RESTOCKING THE STATE WITH DEPLETED SPECIES OF GAME AND STOCKING WITH NEW SPECIES.

While the greatest benefits to be derived from our game law will result from protecting the birds and other game we now have, so they can multiply and again become plentiful, the revenue derived from licenses affords us the opportunity of bringing into the State new species of game and of propagating certain native species which have become almost exterminated. With continued protection and proper restrictions as to hunting seasons, quail, grouse in the western part of the State, and even deer and wild turkey in many localities will again become plentiful as a result of their natural increase in the open, the climate of Virginia making her fields and forests the ideal habitat of all of these.

ELK.

It is believed that we have in Virginia in our large forest areas, especially in the western part of the State, ideal conditions for the elk, and in order to make the experiment of stocking the State with this noble game animal, 150 of them were secured during the past year from the Yellowstone National Park and distributed in various sections of the State. A few of these animals died in transit and some shortly after arriving here, before they became acclimated, but our reports show that they are now doing well,

and many calves have been born to the second shipment, which consisted mostly of two-year-old females. We are informed that Virginia will be able to get another shipment of these animals this winter, and if it is deemed advisable to get them, they should be brought here as early as possible, before they have been weakened by going through the severe winter weather of the Yellowstone Park, with little food. If this is done, it is believed that but few of them would succumb to the trip and the change of climate.

THE RINGNECK PHEASANTS.

Experts in breeding ringnecked pheasants believe the climate and "cover" of the eastern, southern and valley sections of Virginia to be ideal for this bird. While it is doing well in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and some of the Middle Western States, it is believed it will thrive even better in the milder climate of Virginia. The department is making an effort to introduce this bird into the State, and has distributed 4,000 eggs with lovers of wild life who would agree to hatch the eggs under hens and to protect the birds after they had been liberated.

Twenty-two hundred young pheasants have been secured from breeders, and distributed in various sections of the State, being placed with people who would agree to protect them in addition to the protection that can be given by the wardens. Two hundred full-grown pheasants have also been secured for breeding stock for a State game farm, plans for operating which next year are now being perfected.

WILD TURKEY.

The fact that wild turkeys still exist in many sections of Virginia, despite the poor protection that has been given them, shows conclusively that conditions here are ideal for these birds, and every effort should be made to give them proper protection, and to aid their increase in their wild state, by breeding them on game farms and game preserves. It has been conclusively shown that these birds can be reared quite successfully in captivity. This should be done and the increase should be distributed over the State so as to restock sections where they have been exterminated. Special effort will be made to breed turkeys next season on the tract near Ford, Virginia, donated to the Game Department by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, as a game farm or game preserve.

QUAIL.

It is believed with proper protection, quail will soon become plentiful as a result of their natural increase in the open, and that it will not be necessary to try to aid this increase by breeding them in captivity. Some breeders are attempting this, but the results so far attained have not been sufficiently encouraging as to justify the expense of attempting it here.

DEER.

A special effort should be made to increase the number of deer in the State. This we believe can be done by enacting more stringent laws for their

protection. It seems that the open season for hunting deer should be shortened, and that only the male should be killed, certainly until they become far more plentiful than they are at the present time.

A two weeks' open season and a prohibition against killing doe in Pennsylvania has resulted in a wonderful increase of deer in that State. In addition to this protection, game preserves or sanctuaries should be established in different sections of the State, in which it should be unlawful to hunt not only deer, but all other game at any time. In such preserves, game increases very fast and scatters to the adjacent territory. Such preserves could be provided by agreement between the State, through its Game Department, and the owners of large tracts of forest land. Many patriotic citizens in other States allow the use of their land for such purposes free of charge, and we believe many Virginians will do the same. The State of Pennsylvania has a number of such preserves, which are protected by the wardens and in which game soon becomes abundant. The game in these preserves can be captured and transferred to different localities in order to restock sections that have become depleted. These preserves are especially desirable as breeding places for deer and wild turkeys.

SOME REASONS FOR CONSERVING BIRDS AND OTHER GAME.

Few people have taken the time to consider the great value of birds and other game to mankind.

Many consider them valuable only as furnishing a food supply. While this value is not inconsiderable, it is but one of many reasons for conserving them and perhaps the least compelling reason.

Professor Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, says: "Birds are the great equalizers between insect life and vegetation," and in his opinion, "this world would be inhabitable by man in ten years if insects were permitted to increase unchecked." And this opinion is entertained by all scientists, who have given thought to the subject.

Dr. Warren, another eminent zoologist, says: "The great majority of young birds while in the nest, are fed upon insect life, each one of them consuming daily an amount of animal food, in the shape of insects, equal to and frequently exceeding its own weight."

While it is not contended that birds alone are responsible for curbing insect life, it is known that they do such valuable work in this direction as to demand their protection in every possible way.

Dr. Hornaday says: "Every one of the perching birds is worth its weight in gold to the farmer," and "It will be a sad day for the American Agriculturist when the last insect destroying bird is brought fluttering to the ground; then, if never before, will he appreciate the value of the allies he has lost forever; then, when it is too late, will he be willing to exchange any quantity of berries or cherries for just one pair of living robins, cat-birds, or other birds, so despised and neglected to-day."

Few people realize how rapidly and wonderfully some insects increase. The United States Agricultural Bulletin No. 3, page 44, estimates it possible for a single San Jose scale to become the ancestor of 3,216,080,400 of its kind in one season. This increase is perhaps unusual, but

it shows the possibilities and the dangers we are called upon to meet. If such increase is possible, we can readily understand why this world would not be inhabitable by man in a few years, if insects were permitted to increase at will.

The value then of birds, from an economic standpoint as destroyers of insects, cannot be over estimated, and is undoubtedly such as to entitle almost every kind of bird to some protection, some of them to continuous protection from one year's end to the other, some of them, our game birds, to partial protection.

Why I say our game birds are entitled only to partial protection is because through their taking comes values that cannot be expressed in words or figures, and that far exceed the value of their continuous life-work, as measured in dollars and cents.

One of these values is the recreation and out-door exercise furnished the hunter which means better health and therefore better citizenship.

Dr. Hornaday has said: "The great value of the game birds of America lies not in their meat pounds as they lie upon the table, but in the temptation they annually put before millions of field-weary farmers and desk-weary clerks and merchants to get into their beloved hunting togs, stalk out into the lap of nature, and say, 'Begone, dull care!' And a man who has had a day in the painted woods, on the bright waters of a duck-haunted pond, or in the golden stubble of September can fill his day and his soul with six good birds just as well as he can with sixty." And it matters not whether you are a hunter. What man has not felt, after a long grind at any kind of work, the keen pleasure of preparing for a trip in the open? The wild life is a part of the open, and its presence there will add many fold to its attractiveness. With what keen joy does the individual, returning to his work from such a trip, tell of the game he has bagged, the wild life he has taken pictures of, or just observed! What man can come in contact with our bird life, observe their beautiful forms, their color, hear their songs, witness their wonderful attainments of flight, their skill in nest building and consider that especially mysterious power, that directs their movements known as migration, and not feel an uplift of his soul and marvel at the goodness and the greatness of the Creator of this life?

Dr. Kalbfus, of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, in writing of the value of birds to the hunter, through recreation, says: "Everywhere around us we see the erection of hospitals and sanitariums in which the ailing may be helped, and, if possible, made well. Millions of dollars are bi-annually appropriated by the State for the building and maintenance of such institutions, while nothing, comparatively speaking, is given to care for and increase our game, the presence and hunting of which, means keeping the well man from becoming a sick man, and making the sick man well. The State today owns almost a million acres of wild land. If it saw fit to spend a little of its revenue, just a fair amount to make of this tract of wild lands a sanitarium, supplied with the incentive to cause men to take the out-door exercise



RUFFED GROUSE.

necessary to keep them healthy—game for hunters, fish for the fishermen, a camping place for those who desire to camp, etc.—it seems to us that many an ailing man would, through his own exertions, be returned to health, and many a well man be enabled to retain his vigor, this meaning better health and better citizenship in every sense of the word. Many men, if given an opportunity, would thus be returned to health through their own efforts, and every one of them would prefer to have that result accomplished in this way, rather than to lie on a cot in a hospital, or at home, and to have that return to health; brought about, if at all, through the efforts of physicians, trained nurses and drugs.

Another great benefit which results from hunting, and which must be appreciated at this time of our natural peril is the experience which the hunter gets in camp-life and the manipulations of guns. This fits men cheaply, in time of peace, to become efficient soldiers, quickly in time of war.

In writing of this benefit derived from hunting, Dr. Kalbfus says:

“Again, for many years, we have contended that hunting was not simply recreation, or pleasure, or a quest for food, or a waste of time, but over and above all, was a training in the use and manipulation of fire-arms, especially the rifle, and experience in camping and in traversing the wild forest lands, either by day or by night, and a training in self-reliance, which, together with a limited discipline and drill, makes the American Volunteer the equal of any Regular on the face of the earth. Our hope, in time of war, is the young man who knows how to shoot straight and to shift for himself.

“A historical writer, upon the subject of ‘Firearms in American History,’ cites the fact that rifles were but little known in the world at the beginning of the Revolution, the only two places where they were used, to any great extent, being in America and Central Europe. This writer, among other things, says: “After the British had been driven into Boston, the American generals called to their aid all mid-colonial riflemen that could be secured, some of them coming afoot from far-away Kentucky and from intermediate points. These men, as they reached the larger towns on their way, stopped a while to give the people exhibitions of their skill and to develop enthusiasm for enlistment.” Among other things, he writes: “The Virginia Gazette of 1775, says, ‘On Friday last, there arrived at Lancaster, Captain Crescap’s Company of Riflemen, consisting of 130 brave and active young fellows, many of them were in the late expedition against the Indians. These men were brought up in the woods and were used to hardships and dangers from their infancy; with their rifles in their hands, they assumed a kind of omnipotence over their enemies.’ He goes on to cite many instances in which these men displayed their ability to sight the rifle accurately. He says: ‘Captain Nagle’s Company of Riflemen from Berks county, Pennsylvania, was the first to reach Boston. The British were finally driven out of Boston by the deadly fire of the combined riflemen of the mid-colonies, who were under command of Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa.’ Each of them were hunters, trained to shoot straight, and to hit anything, at every shot, within the zone of their rifle’s range. ‘Accuracy in the use of the rifle made the men known as Morgan’s Virginians irresistible, and, because of the deadly rifle-fire of these men, they were everywhere in demand. Morgan was born in Bucks county, Pa.’

“Through the killing of General Frazer, one of Burgoyne’s leading generals, the British were whipped at the battle of Stillwater, and were finally driven to Saratoga, where after being exposed for many days to the murderous fire of these same riflemen, that army was surrendered.” This writer referred to says, ‘On the 7th day of October, Burgoyne began to move his army to Stillwater, General Frazer being in command of one of the wings. Morgan saw that a disheartening blow, delivered then, would not only shatter that particular division, but would also imperil the whole British army, called to him one Tim Murphy, a Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, hunter, saying that the success of the American Army depended upon the death of General Frazer, pointing him out to Murphy and ordered him to do his duty. Murphy climbed a tree with his rifle, mortally wounded General Frazer, throwing the whole British army into disorder, and compelled the retreat to Saratoga, where it was finally surrendered.”

“Riflemen, during the Revolution, did a part that could not have been done by any other class of men in the world; they were sought for throughout the Colonies, and were formed into regiments. There were Morgan’s Virginians; Colonel Mile’s Pennsylvania Regiment of Riflemen; Colonel Moses Rawling’s Regiment of Maryland Riflemen; the Augusta Riflemen of Virginia; the Eleventh and Twelfth Colonial Line, and, perhaps others. Upon the killing efficiency of the men of these regiments hung the success or failure of the campaign in the South, the third and last campaign of the Revolution.”

“We all know of the accurate rifle-fire of Jackson’s men at New Orleans, of which battle a historian says: “The majority of the British killed or wounded were found to have been shot in the face by rifle-balls.”

“We all know of the efficiency of the Pennsylvania ‘Buck-tails’ in the late Civil War.. The great majority of these men were Pennsylvania hunters, trained to the use of the rifle in hunting game and in shifting for themselves in the woods. We have read of what the Boer did in the late South African war, where one thousand men, trained to the use of the rifle, through hunting and to care for themselves, no difference what their surroundings, proved themselves the equal of many times the same number of men, who did not know how to either shoot straight or to shift for themselves as individuals.

“The success or failure of coming wars will more than ever hinge upon the accurate fire of the riflemen engaged, and it seems to us, it is only a display of good business judgment to plentifully supply the incentive through which our young men will be led to train themselves in time of peace so that they may be prepared for war.”

When the great benefits which result from having plenty of birds and game in a State are fully appreciated by all our citizens, there will no longer be difficulty in protecting them, and in securing the proper legislation to that end. Then, too, will the people demand that every effort be made to increase the bird life of the State by adding to the number of our native birds and by introducing new species, especially of the best game birds. They will then urge the establishment of game farms and game preserves for that purpose.

FISH.

While the work of the wardens under the new game law will undoubtedly result in a short time in some increase in the supply of fish

in our inland streams, the fact is, except in some few localities the fish of our streams have been depleted almost to extermination, by failure to protect them. Now that the game law has provided the machinery for protecting fish, we find we have but few fish to protect and the great problem which confronts us at this time, is more one of restocking the streams of the State than one of protection.

Other States of the union have had to face similar conditions and have gone to work restocking their streams by establishing fish hatcheries. This work is being done on a larger scale by New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and many of the Central and Western States. We began this work this year in a modest way, with the co-operation of the National Bureau of Fisheries and the State Commission of Fisheries. The result of this experiment is given in the report of Stephen G. Worth, special assistant of the Bureau of Fisheries, which appears as appendix E to this report. The plans of the department are to hatch fish for the inland waters of the State at this hatchery during the coming season as well as shad and herring, the hatchery being established too late in the season this year for other than shad hatching.

The benefits which would result from stocking our thousands of miles of inland streams with good varieties of fish are not generally realized. Aside from their food value and the value in furnishing an incentive for outdoor recreation and sport, they would attract thousands of visitors to the State every season, who would leave here hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is estimated that in two northeastern counties of Pennsylvania the anglers who go there for the sport of fishing, spend annually with the residents of those counties, more than \$2,000,000.00. I am also informed by an official of the New Jersey Game Department that equally as good results in the way of a financial harvest are reaped by the citizens of the northwestern part of New Jersey from the State's stocking the streams of that section.

The Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania says that no money spent by that State brings to the people of the State as great dividends upon the investment as that spent for hatching fish. A very interesting address upon fish hatchery work by Hon. Nathan R. Buller, Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, before the West Virginia Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association at Wheeling, W. Va., is published in this report as appendix F.

An address, delivered before the National Association of Shell Fish Commissioners at Providence, R. I., by John S. Parsons, Commissioner of Fisheries of Virginia, entitled "Virginia's Opportunity to Increase the Nation's Food Supply" is published as appendix G to this report. This address calls attentions to the vast opportunities for developing our fisheries, a development which will undoubtedly materialize when our people fully realize its necessity and benefit.

A State Fishery Survey.

The first step towards restocking the inland waters of our State is to have made what may be termed a fishery survey. By this, I mean, accurate data should be gathered by experts as to every stream in the

State. This data should show the kind of fish now inhabiting the streams, an analysis of the water of the streams, the temperature of the water at different seasons of the year, the character of the streams during freshets, any noxious substances being discharged into the stream from manufacturing plants and other sources, et cetera. Data of this kind is absolutely necessary to enable anyone to determine what kind of fish to put in any particular stream.

Quite often an attempt is made to stock a stream with a variety of fish which is entirely unsuited to the stream, and failure is the result, whereas if another variety equally as good had been used the experiment would have been a success. Again some varieties of fish can live together in the same pond or stream on friendly terms, each variety thriving; while on the other hand certain varieties of fish are the natural enemies of certain other varieties, and if such varieties are put together in the same stream, a constant warfare between them is the result, until the weaker variety is exterminated. Of course, it is perfectly apparent that such mistakes should be guarded against, and this can only be done by having a thorough knowledge of the stream and everything connected with it, which affects fish life. This knowledge can only be obtained by such a survey as I have described. Massachusetts, Vermont, New York and perhaps other States have had such surveys made and are now stocking their streams in a scientific and intelligent manner. In restocking streams it is of course, always safer to use the best varieties of fish, which were formerly native to that particular stream, unless the waters of the stream have been affected by some noxious substances or discharges particularly objectionable to that variety.

The department has employed a fish pathologist and some data necessary to this survey is being gathered, and it is planned to take this whole matter up systematically in a short time.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have asked five representative men from each congressional district in the State to act as members of a committee to consider the present fish and game laws and to recommend such changes to the next Legislature as they deem advisable. These gentlemen are very much interested in the conservation of the wild life of the State and have kindly consented to serve on the committee. They will meet here in December this year, and coming as they do from every section of the State, their recommendations should be of great value. Under these circumstances, I do not feel that I should at this time make specific recommendations as to changes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. PARSONS,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES AND CITIES	County	State	Non-Res.	Allen	Non-Res. Fishing	Gross Receipts	Clerks' Com-missions	Net Amount Remitted to Aud. Public Accounts
*Accomac								
Albemarle	1,384	178	6					
Alexandria	230	159	45			\$ 2,078 00	\$103 90	\$ 1,974 10
Alleghany	671	42	6			1,151 00	57 55	1,093 45
Amelia	591	51	5			857 00	42 85	814 15
Amherst	393	51	1			794 00	39 70	754 30
Appomattox	344	31				556 00	27 80	528 20
Augusta	876	145				437 00	21 85	415 15
Bath	385	14	6			1,311 00	65 75	1,245 25
Bedford	698	26	2	2	3	542 00	27 10	514 90
Bland	154	3	4			791 00	39 55	751 45
Botetourt	532	31	1			203 00	10 10	192 85
Brunswick	856	49	7			635 00	31 75	603 25
Buchanan	180					1,073 00	53 65	1,019 35
Buckingham	416	24	3			180 00	9 00	171 00
Campbell	368	42	2			518 00	25 90	492 10
Caroline	744	40	11			514 00	25 70	488 30
Carroll	353	9				974 00	48 70	925 30
Charles City	285	33				380 00	19 00	361 00
Charlotte	554	36	1			394 00	19 70	374 30
Chesterfield	492	80	1			782 00	39 10	742 90
Clarke	305	20	5			742 00	37 10	704 90
Craig	260	4			4	435 00	21 75	413 25
Culpeper	459	36	9			272 00	13 60	258 40
Cumberland	289	27	3			657 00	32 85	624 15
Dickenson	222	6				400 00	20 00	380 00
Dinwiddie	575	52	3			240 00	12 00	228 00
Elizabeth City	289	165	3			761 00	38 05	722 95
Essex	403	26	14			814 00	40 70	773 30
Fairfax	851	47	18			621 00	31 05	589 95
Fauquier	814	71	19			1,172 00	58 60	1,113 40
Floyd	169	7				1,217 00	60 85	1,156 15
Fluvanna	458	42	8			190 00	9 50	180 50
Franklin	364	10				664 00	33 20	630 80
Frederick	496	22	5			394 00	19 70	374 30
Giles	494	38	8			612 00	30 60	581 40
Gloucester	602	19	7			638 00	31 90	606 10
Goochland	497	50	8			729 00	36 45	692 55
Grayson	306	8				727 00	36 35	690 65
Greene	153	20	2			330 00	16 50	313 50
Greensville	272	75	5			233 00	11 65	221 35
Halifax	1,353	46	17			547 00	27 35	519 65
Hanover	646	108	5			1,661 00	83 05	1,577 95
Henrico	628	262	18			1,020 00	51 00	969 00
Henry	364	8	6			1,594 00	79 70	1,514 30
Highland	194	12	2			448 00	22 40	425 60
Isle of Wight	445	65	1			250 00	12 50	237 50
James City	285	48				650 00	32 50	617 50
King George	245	23	8			429 00	21 45	407 55
King and Queen	495	26	10			394 00	19 70	374 30
King William	441	45	13			678 00	33 65	644 35
Lancaster	296	26	4			706 00	35 30	670 70
Lee	231	1				414 00	20 70	393 30
Loudoun	682	27	10			234 00	11 70	222 30
Louisa	1,023	83	4			863 00	43 15	819 85
Lunenburg	736	102	6			1,312 00	65 85	1,246 15
Madison	295	29				1,102 00	55 10	1,046 90
Mathews	407	17	1			382 00	19 10	362 90
Mecklenburg	1,380	138	37			468 00	23 40	444 60
Middlesex	382	19	15			2,164 00	108 20	2,055 80
Montgomery	471	39				589 00	29 45	559 55
Nansemond	501	37	2			588 00	30 40	557 60
Nelson	437	36	1			632 00	31 60	600 40
New Kent	188	32	13			555 00	27 75	527 25
Norfolk	1,064	234	16			414 00	20 70	393 30
*Northampton						1,926 00	96 30	1,829 70
Northumberland	300	20	2					
Nottoway	595	243	3	1		380 00	19 00	361 00
Orange	532	113	8			1,374 00	68 70	1,305 30
Page	399	30	4			951 00	47 55	903 45
Patrick	282	6	6		1	534 00	26 70	507 30
						360 00	18 00	342 00

* No account with this department.

APPENDIX A—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND CITIES	County	State	Non-Res.	Alien	Non-Res. Fishing	Gross Receipts	Clerks' Com- missions	Net Amount Remitted to Aud. Public Accounts
Pittsylvania	985	24	3	.....	.....	\$1,087 00	\$ 54 35	\$1 032 65
Powhatan	469	43	5	.....	.....	638 00	31 90	606 10
Prince Edward	509	99	14	.....	.....	946 00	47 30	898 70
Prince George	185	23	7	.....	.....	324 00	16 15	307 85
*Princess Anne								
Prince William	520	60	3	.....	.....	730 00	36 50	693 50
Pulaski	257	38	1	.....	.....	381 00	19 05	361 95
Rappanannock	224	6	2	.....	.....	262 00	13 10	248 90
Richmond	239	31	25	.....	.....	582 00	29 10	552 90
Roanoke	333	45	.....	.....	.....	468 00	23 40	444 60
Rockbridge	855	52	6	.....	.....	1,071 00	53 55	1,017 45
Rockingham	672	32	2	.....	.....	788 00	39 40	748 60
Russell	530	19	2	.....	.....	607 00	30 35	676 65
Scott	422	8	1	.....	.....	456 00	22 80	433 20
Shenandoah	736	26	11	.....	3	939 00	46 95	892 05
Smyth	455	41	.....	.....	.....	578 00	28 90	549 10
Southampton	471	92	7	.....	.....	817 00	40 85	776 15
Spotsylvania	648	24	6	.....	.....	780 00	39 00	741 00
Stafford	223	9	26	.....	.....	510 00	25 50	484 50
Surry	490	44	5	.....	.....	672 00	33 55	638 45
Sussex	555	92	9	.....	.....	921 00	46 05	874 95
Tazewell	1,037	47	19	.....	8	1,408 00	70 40	1,337 60
Warren	312	15	11	.....	20	567 00	28 35	538 65
Warwick	102	26	.....	.....	.....	180 00	9 00	171 00
Washington	368	15	.....	.....	.....	413 00	20 65	392 35
Westmoreland	255	25	11	.....	.....	440 00	22 00	418 00
Wise	552	80	.....	.....	.....	792 00	39 60	752 40
Wythe	455	25	.....	.....	.....	530 00	26 50	503 50
York	252	24	.....	.....	.....	324 00	16 20	307 80
CITIES								
Alexandria	465	110	27	.....	.....	1,065 00	53 25	1,011 75
Bristol	91	12	1	.....	.....	137 00	6 85	130 15
Buena Vista	205	22	.....	.....	.....	271 00	13 55	257 45
Charlottesville	192	35	.....	.....	.....	297 00	14 85	282 15
Clifton Forge	273	189	4	.....	.....	880 00	44 00	836 00
Danville	425	96	.....	.....	.....	712 00	35 60	676 40
Fredericksburg	336	134	21	.....	.....	948 00	47 40	900 60
Hopewell	210	243	.....	.....	.....	939 00	46 95	892 05
Lynchburg	586	335	1	.....	.....	1,601 00	80 15	1,520 85
Newport News	150	264	3	.....	.....	972 00	48 60	923 40
Norfolk	656	449	72	.....	.....	2,723 00	136 15	2,586 85
Petersburg	585	507	2	.....	.....	2,126 00	106 30	2,019 70
Portsmouth	232	95	1	.....	.....	527 00	26 35	500 65
Radford	106	40	1	.....	.....	236 00	11 80	224 20
Richmond, Part 1	1,222	1,718	32	.....	.....	6,696 00	334 80	6,361 20
Richmond, Part 2	511	178	3	.....	.....	1 075 00	53 75	1,021 25
Roanoke	797	647	2	.....	.....	2,758 00	137 90	2,620 10
Staunton	328	20	.....	.....	.....	380 00	19 40	368 60
Suffolk	272	35	1	.....	.....	387 00	19 35	367 65
Williamsburg	1	25	.....	.....	.....	76 00	3 80	72 20
Winchester	258	12	2	.....	.....	314 00	15 70	298 30
Total	54,077	9,893	796	3	39	\$92,971 00	\$4,650 00	\$89,321 00

* No account with this department.

APPENDIX B.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DEPARTMENT GAME AND INLAND
FISHERIES, JUNE 17, 1916, TO JULY 1, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Net amount paid into State Treasury by clerks from sale of all classes of licenses and re- funds	\$ 88,421 00.
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Commissioner from organization of Department to July 1, 1917.....	\$ 620 00
Salaries paid clerks, stenographers and other employees during same period.....	5,172 00
Salaries paid Regular Wardens.....	35,293 66
Salaries paid Special Wardens acting under special instructions from the department.	1,133 00
Traveling expenses of Special Wardens, Com- missioner and other employees of the de- partment	2,713 28
Office supplies and other expenses.....	1,422 59
Telegraph and telephone and hauling expenses.	204 92
Printing, postage, books on game, birds, and fish for Library, and expressage.....	6,241 94
Cost of prosecutions paid by department.....	112 60
Pheasant eggs purchased for distribution....	402 50
Capturing elk, freight, and expressage on same, feed and other expenses for same..	7,099 41
Operating expenses of Cohoke Fish Hatchery paid by Game Department, including cost of building, the Commissioner of Fisheries also bearing part of expenses of operating.	1,782 00
House boat, purchased for hatchery.....	2,000 00
Launch purchased for hatchery work, with the understanding that the purchase price would be paid to the Game Department by the Commissioner of Fisheries.....	1,700 00

NOTE:—This \$1,700.00 has just been paid to the Game Department by the Commissioner of Fisheries and will appear in the receipts of Game Department's next report.

Expenses of Special Game Warden bonds, paid by the Department	7 93
July 1, 1917—To balance to credit of Game Fund this day	20,595 65

\$ 88,421 00	\$ 88,421 00
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July 1, 1917—By balance to credit of Game Fund this day	\$ 20,595 65
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APPENDIX C.

Amount of Fines of Prosecution for Violation of Game and Fish Laws
1916-1917.

<i>County</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Accomac	\$ 70 00	King William	90 00
Albemarle	240 00	Lancaster	None
Alexandria	20 00	Lee	None
Alleghany	50 00	Loudoun	22 50
Amelia	25 00	Louisa	52 00
Amherst	10 00	Lunenburg	20 00
Appomattox	20 00	Madison	None
Augusta	77 00	Mathews	None
Bath	25 00	Mecklenburg	195 00
Bedford	10 00	Middlesex	50 00
Bland	None	Montgomery	24 00
Botetourt	10 00	Nansemond	None
Brunswick	25 00	Nelson	20 00
Buchanan	10 00	New Kent	35 00
Buckingham	None	Norfolk	40 25
Campbell	10 00	Northampton	\$ 60 00
Caroline	25 00	Northumberland	20 00
Carroll	25 00	Nottoway	100 00
Charles City	10 00	Orange	35 00
Charlotte	40 00	Page	15 00
Chesterfield	115 00	Patrick	None
Clarke	120 00	Pittsylvania	70 00
Craig	None	Powhatan	10 00
Culpeper	5 00	Prince Edward	47 00
Cumberland	30 00	Prince George	*20 00
Dickenson	None	Princess Anne	25 00
Dinwiddie	52 50	Prince William	20 00
Elizabeth City	15 00	Pulaski	15 00
Essex	20 00	Rappahannock	30 00
Fairfax	75 00	Richmond	None
Fauquier	10 00	Roanoke	75 00
Floyd	20 00	Rockbridge	240 00
Fluvanna	None	Rockingham	30 00
Franklin	40 00	Russell	10 00
Frederick	5 00	Scott	265 00
Giles	30 00	Shenandoah	20 00
Gloucester	25 00	Smyth	20 00
Goochland	10 00	Southampton	5 00
Grayson	50 00	Spotsylvania	90 00
Greene	10 00	Stafford	105 50
Greenville	5 00	Surry	40 00
Halifax	130 00	Sussex	100 00
Hanover	55 00	Tazewell	20 00
Henrico	70 00	Warren	10 00
Henry	30 00	Warwick	None
Highland	8 25	Washington	25 00
Isle of Wight	25 00	Westmoreland	20 00
James City	80 00	Wise	10 00
King George	12 50	Wythe	5 00
King and Queen	None	York	7 50

*Appealed to circuit court.



WILD TURKEY.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES

Cities	Amount
Alexandria	None
Bristol	None
Huena Vista	None
Charlottesville	5 00
Clifton Forge	None
Danville	None
Fredericksburg	100 00
Hampton	None
Lynchburg	None
Newport News	3 50
Norfolk	190 00
Radford	None

Cities	Amount
Petersburg	15 00
Portsmouth	None
Richmond	40 00
Roanoke	None
Staunton	None
Suffolk	None
Williamsburg	None
Winchester	5 00
Hopewell	None
Total.....	\$4,223 00



PART OF THE DAY'S SPORT.